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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/549,290	09/16/2005	Masaharu Hatano	050195-0546	1973
20277 7590 02/21/2008 MCDERMOTT WILL & EMERY LLP 600 13TH STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20005, 2006			EXAMINER	
			VIJAYAKUMAR, KALLAMBELLA M	
WASHINGTON, DC 20005-3096			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1793	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			02/21/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/549,290	HATANO ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	KALLAMBELLA VIJAYAKUMAR	1793
The MAILING DATE of this communication app	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address
Period for Reply		
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL' WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tinwill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
1) ■ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 N 2a) ■ This action is FINAL . 2b) ■ This 3) ■ Since this application is in condition for alloware closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final.	
Disposition of Claims		
 4) Claim(s) 2-12 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) Claim(s) 2-11 is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 12 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o 	wn from consideration.	
Application Papers		
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accomplicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Example 11.	epted or b) objected to by the Editable of bythe	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). lected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority document application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati rity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da	ate
Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	atent Application

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Detailed Action

Claims 2-12 as amended are currently pending with the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.

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 Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Badwal et al (Solid State Ionics, 2000, V136-137, PP 91-99).

Badwal et al teach the composition a sintered cubic scandia-zirconia electrolyte containing about 9 mol% Sc2O3, its properties and a method of making it (Abstract, Pg-91, Cl-2, Last line bridging Pg-91, Cl-1, I-line). The prior art composition is either same or substantially same as that claimed by the applicants, and when the reference teaches a product that appears to be the same as the product set forth in a product-by-process claim although produced by a different process, the claim is not patentable. See In re Marosi, 710 F.2d 799, 218 USPQ 289 (Fed. Cir. 1983) And In re Thorpe, 777 F.2d 695, 227 USPQ 964 (Fed. Cir. 1985). See also MPEP §2113. All the limitations of the instant claims are met.

The reference is anticipatory.

In the alternative that the disclosure by Badwal et al be insufficient to arrive at the limitations of the instant claims by the applicants, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to optimize the elemental composition and/or the preparative conditions to arrive at the limitations of the instant claims with reasonable expectation of success, because the prior art is suggestive of these variations (Pg-92, Experimental, Table-1; Pg-96, Fig-6; Pg-98, Conclusion).

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2. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by Tanaka et al (US 4,328,296).

Tanaka et al teach the composition of a sintered cubic scandia-zirconia electrolyte containing about 6.5-7 mol% Sc2O3, its properties and a method of making it. The sintered composition contained less than about 5 wt% monoclinic phase and had particles with an average surface grain of less than 5 micron (Abstract, Cl-1, Ln 65-Cl,2, Ln 15; Cl-4, Ln-8; Claims 1, 6, 7 and 9). The prior art composition is either same or substantially same as that claimed by the applicants, and when the reference teaches a product that appears to be the same as the product set forth in a product-by-process claim although produced by a different process, the claim is not patentable. See In re Marosi, 710 F.2d 799, 218 USPQ 289 (Fed. Cir. 1983) And In re Thorpe, 777 F.2d 695, 227 USPQ 964 (Fed. Cir. 1985). See also MPEP §2113. All the limitations of the instant claims are met. The reference is anticipatory.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 2-11 are allowed for the reason set forth in the last office action.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 11/13/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. With regard to the argument that the product in claim-12 depends on an allowed process claim-2, and should be allowed over its unexpected ionic conductivity, the data is not commensurate with the claim and fails to overcome the rejections cited in this and last office action (Response, Pg-6, Para-2).

For the reasons set forth above, applicants fail to patentably distinguish their product over the prior art product.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from

the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date

of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH

shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action

is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX

MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should

be directed to KALLAMBELLA VIJAYAKUMAR whose telephone number is (571)272-1324. The

examiner can normally be reached on 6.30-4.00 Mon-Thu, 6.30-2.00 Alt Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor,

Stanley Silverman can be reached on 571-272-1358. The fax phone number for the organization where

this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application

Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from

either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through

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or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-

1000.

/KMV/

/Stanley Silverman/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1793

January 30, 2008.